FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LIBERTY! EPISODE ONE: THE RELUCTANT REVOLUTIONARIES**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. What was the most important idea which the Founding Fathers came up with during the 25 year period of the Revolution and the writing of the Constitution?**

A. People could govern themselves.

B. Revolution against all monarchies.

C. Oligarchy as a form of government.

D. The progressive income tax.

**CHAPTER 1: PROUD TO BE BRITISH**

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Entering the middle 1760s, what nation had the British recently defeated in order to establish complete control over the North American continent?**

A. Spain

B. The Netherlands (Dutch)

C. France

D. Mexico

**CHAPTER 2: INSIGNIFICANT PROVINCIALS**

**\_\_\_\_\_3. How did future President George Washington go about becoming the richest and most influential person in Virginia?**

A. He joined the military.

B. He served as Royal Governor.

C. He married a rich, landed widow.

D. He started a shipbuilding port.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Who was the most famous American in the world during the 1760s, and what was his main business interest?**

A. George Washington, tobacco

B. Ben Franklin, real estate and printing

C. John Adams, lawyer

D. Samuel Adams, shipping and trade

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Why was Ben Franklin unable to gain a position in the royal government in England?**

A. He was a born a poor commoner.

B. He wasn’t smart enough.

C. He drank beer and whiskey.

D. He owned slaves in Pennsylvania.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. What does George Washington complain about when he writes to Mr. Charles Lawrence, in England?**

A. He is being sold unfashionable

clothes at high prices.

B. Taxation without representation.

C. The quality of his American library.

D. The poor quality of American

candles and shoes.

**CHAPTER 3: THE STAMP ACT**

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Why were Americans in their colonial legislatures so outraged by the Stamp Act when it was passed in 1765?**

A. It was an exceedingly high tax.

B. It was a tax on poor commoners.

C. The legislatures had not been

Consulted and were insulted.

D. The tax was only on the wealthy

merchants in society, not the

commoners.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. What Virginian complained that Parliament had no right to put “its hands in our pockets without our consent?”**

A. Thomas Jefferson

B. Patrick Henry

C. George Washington

D. George Wythe

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which groups of people were taxed in England without their consent?**

A. Women

B. Servants

C. Children

D. All of the Above

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Washington stated that if Americans did not resist the tax, they would be reduced –**

A. to abject poverty

B. to slaves

C. to helpless women

D. foreign subjects of the Crown.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. What products were taxed by the Stamp Act, which historian Carol Berkin called, “one of the dumbest political acts in the history of government?”**

A. dice and cards

B. legal documents

C. newspapers

D. All of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Historian Pauline Maier points out that the size of the Stamp Tax was relatively small, but the colonists objected to the principle of taxation without their consent because –**

A. “the power to tax was the power to

destroy.”

B. “most of the colonists were

accomplished smugglers.”

C. “taxation is slavery by another

name.”

D. “the colonists had their own taxes to

pay, and could not pay the British as

well.”

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Why did the typical British taxpayer think that Americans should be willing to pay the fees that came along with the Stamp Act?**

A. American got military protection.

B. Americans benefited from trade.

C. Americans were represented in

Parliament by English delegates.

D. Americans were slaveholders.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. How did the people of Boston respond to the appointment of a tax collector?**

A. They threatened him; he resigned.

B. They burned down his house.

C. They imprisoned him.

D. They tarred and feather his wife.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. Whose house was vandalized and torched by Boston’s Sons of Liberty?**

A. Samuel Adams

B. Thomas Hutchinson

C. Patrick Henry

D. John Dickinson

**\_\_\_\_\_16. What happened in 1766 after Benjamin Franklin and Parliamentary leader Edmond Burke argued that England made much more money in trade than they ever would in tax revenue?**

A. The Stamp Act was repealed.

B. The Tea Act replaced the Stamp Act.

C. Both men were deported.

D. New taxes were placed on tobacco.

**CHAPTER FOUR: THE DECLARATORY ACT**

**\_\_\_\_\_17. The Declaratory Act insisted that the British Parliament had the right to –**

A. ban slavery in North America.

B. control all trade in the Caribbean.

C. make laws and taxes for Americans.

D. declare war on Native Americans.

**\_\_\_\_\_18. What was the response many American leaders resolved to follow when new taxes – the Townshend Acts – were placed on the colonies?**

A. to boycott English products.

B. to imprison tax collectors.

C. they began to trade with France.

D. they moved west of the Appalachian

Mountains.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. Rather than purchase English textiles – England’s leading industry at the time – American’s began to –**

A. purchase clothes from the French.

B. wear leather stockings.

C. trade with Native American groups.

D. knit their own homespun clothes.

**\_\_\_\_\_20. Who did the British consider the ringleader of American protestors in the greater Boston area?**

A. Samuel Adams

B. Patrick Henry

C. Paul Revere

D. John Hancock

E. James Otis

**CHAPTER 5: THE REGULARS ARRIVE TO POLICE**

**BOSTON**

**\_\_\_\_\_21. What did the English government choose to do in order to restore order in Boston?**

A. They repealed all taxes in the city.

B. They sent thousands of soldiers.

C. They sent new ministers to the area.

D. They replaced Governor Hutchinson.

**\_\_\_\_\_22. What event took place on March 5th, 1770 in Boston?**

A. The sinking of the *Liberty*.

B. The *Gaspee* Affair

C. The Boston Tea Party

D. The Boston Massacre

**\_\_\_\_\_23. Which American artist creating a wildly inaccurate sketching of the event above, which was circulated throughout the colonies?**

A. Paul Revere

B. John Hancock

C. Samuel Adams

D. Samuel F.B. Morse

**\_\_\_\_\_24. While he was in England, which American became more and more convinced that English government was corrupt, and that Americans commitment to equality and freedom are superior?**

A. George Washington

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. Benjamin Franklin

D. George Wythe

**CHAPTER SIX: “THE TEA PARTY”**

**\_\_\_\_\_25. As a result of the Tea Act, the price of tea –**

A. increased because of the high taxes.

B. decreased, because the tax dropped.

C. increased in order to help the East

India Tea Company become

profitable.

D. decreased, even with a small tax.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. What did the members of the Boston Tea Party destroy during the evening of December 16, 1773?**

A. 342 chest of tea, and very little else.

B. over a dozen ships and their cargo.

C. several tea warehouses and ships.

D. the royal governors home and over

three dozen tea warehouses.

**CHAPTER SEVEN: THE COCKPIT**

**\_\_\_\_\_27. After Benjamin Franklin was threatened with prosecution for publishing the letters of Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson, he was forced to –**

A. leave London for America.

B. submit to a short prison term.

C. pay a fee to the government.

D. publically apologize to Hutchinson.

**CHAPTER EIGHT: THE FLEET ARRIVES IN**

**BOSTON**

**\_\_\_\_\_28. What city was descended upon by a fleet of ships, guns trained on the harbor, indicating that the city would come under martial law?**

A. New York City

B. Boston

C. Philadelphia

D. All of the Above

